

Intensive Computation

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4 July 2022

Part 2

- Student's Name -

- *Matricola* number -

Exercise 1 (5 points)	
Exercise 2 (5 points)	
Question 1 (5 points)	
Exercise 3 (6 points)	
Question 2 (5 points)	
Exercise 4 (6 points)	
Total (32 points)	

Exercise 1 (5 points) – Interconnection Networks

- a) Design a Clos network of size 120×120 , using in the first stage modules having 18 inputs. Consider both cases, **strictly non-blocking** and **rearrangeable** network.
- b) Compare the cost of the two Clos networks designed in the previous point with:
 - i. The crossbar 120×120
 - ii. The butterfly of size $N=128$ (128 inputs and outputs).

Exercise 2 (5 points) – Interconnection Networks

Briefly explain how the routing algorithm works for a **Benes network**.

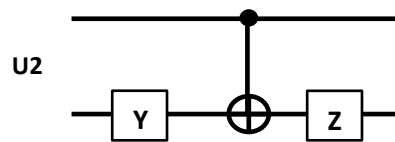
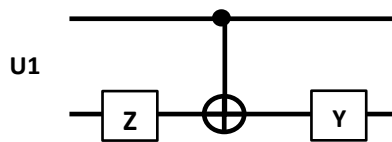
Consider a Benes network of size $N=8$ and show how to realize permutation $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 7 & 2 & 5 & 4 & 1 & 6 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Question 1 (5 points) – Interconnection networks

Illustrate the design of an XGFT(3; 4, 2, 2; 1, 4, 1), specifying how many nodes there are on each level, how many parents and children they have, and then showing the drawing of the network.

Exercise 3 (6 points) – Quantum circuits

Consider the two-qubit transformations U1 and U2 shown below



- where $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
- Show what transformations U1 and U2 represent, writing the associated 4x4 matrices.
- Show how U1 and U2 act on the states $|00\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$ and $|10\rangle = |1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$.

Question 2 (5 points) – Quantum circuits

Explain how the Bloch sphere is used to represent qubits.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Consider the sparse matrix 12x12 and its pattern shown here below

Scatter plot showing the relationship between the number of non-zero elements in the input matrix (x-axis, labeled 'nz = 31') and the number of non-zero elements in the product matrix (y-axis). The x-axis ranges from 0 to 12, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 12. The plot shows a diagonal line of points from (1,1) to (11,11) and a few off-diagonal points, indicating that the number of non-zero elements in the product matrix is generally equal to the number of non-zero elements in the input matrix.

- ### BSR with 3x3 blocks

[illegible]

